

**Dispersion based on self curing mixtures, process for their preparation and their use.**

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1. Claims for the contracting states : CH, GB, LI, DE Dispersion based on self-hardening mixtures of A) epoxy resins obtained from diphenylolalkane and epihalogenhydrin and B) phenolic resins, being largely free of alkoxy methyl groups, in the form of methylol compounds of substituted polyphenol compounds connected by methylene bridges based on a mixture of substituted and unsubstituted phenols on the one hand and formaldehyde on the other hand in a weight ratio of A):B) of from 10:90 to 90:10, characterized in that the dispersion which may be deposited by means of bases or electric current, contains a reaction product which has been prepared from an epoxy resin (A) with an average molecular weight of from 300 to 30 000 with C) a secondary amine which is thus present in the reaction product as a tertiary amine and is converted into a salt therein with an anorganic or a monocarboxylic acid D), the amine C) having been reacted in an amount of from 10 to 100 equivalent-% per epoxy group, and wherein the equivalent ratio between the tertiary amino group and the acid is (25 to 200):100. 1. Claims for the contracting state : AT Process for preparing dispersions which may be deposited by means of bases or electric current which are based on self-hardening mixtures of A) epoxy resins obtained from diphenylolalkane and epihalogenhydrin and B) phenolic resins, being largely free of alkoxy methyl groups, in the form of methylol compounds of substituted polyphenol compounds connected by methylene bridges based on a mixture of substituted and unsubstituted phenols on the one hand and formaldehyde on the other hand in a weight ratio of A):B) of from 10:90 to 90:10, characterized in that an epoxy resin A) with an average molecular weight of from 300 to 30 000 is reacted with C) a secondary amine to form a tertiary amine which is subsequently dissolved in at least one organic solvent and is converted into a salt with an anorganic or a monocarboxylic acid D) during or after the salt formation with the acid, at least one phenolic resin B) is added, the resulting solution is mixed with water to form a dispersion, and in the case of a dispersion in the stricter sense, the organic solvent is removed, and the amine C) is used in an amount of from 10 to 100 equivalent-% per epoxy group, and the equivalent ratio between the tertiary amino group and the acid is (25 to 200):100.

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